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WARSAW PACT MANEUVERS REPORTEDLY UNDER WAY

NC152007 Paris AFP in English 1945 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Prague, Feb 15 (AFP) -- Warsaw Pact winter maneuvres are being carried out in north-west Czechoslovakia close to the East German border, Western experts said here today.

Contingents from Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and Hungary are reportedly taking part. The exercises have not been officially announced, which suggests that they involve fewer than 25,000 men.

The Helsinki agreements stipulate that exercises involving troops above this figure should be announced.

The official Czech news agency yesterday reported a meeting here between President Gustav Husak and Commander-in-Chief of Warsaw Pact Forces Marshal Kulikov, who took charge of winter maneuvres here last January, which were then officially announced.

GDR DELEGATION HEAD SPEAKS AT MBFR TALKS

AU141818 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Feb 83 p 5

[ADN report: "Good Basis for a Propitious Climate in Vienna: GDR Representative on Significance of Prague Declaration"]

[Text] Vienna (ADN) -- Ambassador Andre Wieland, head of the GDR delegation, stressed the positive significance of the Prague declaration for a propitious climate at the Vienna negotiations, too, at Thursday's plenum session of Vienna's reduction negotiations.

The continuing standstill at the negotiations for which the socialist participant states are in no way responsible makes it necessary, as Ambassador Wieland pointed out, to seek the path to a first breakthrough by new methods. According to the views of the signatory states of the Prague declaration this new path should consist of the USSR and United States' taking a practical step toward reducing their armed forces and armament in central Europe, and this should be done on the basis of mutual example. This could even take place in 1983 and undoubtedly would favorably influence the further process of the negotiations.

Ambassador Wieland underscored that it would be greatly useful for the negotiations in Vienna for the participants to continue their work in the comforting certainty that both groupings mutually pledge not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional arms.

The GDR delegation leader reaffirmed the firm political resolve of the Warsaw Pact member states to achieve specific results at all disarmament negotiations. In this context he pointed to the constructive answer of the GDR, the USSR, and of other socialist states to the proposal of the Swedish Government for creating a zone free of nuclear battlefield weapons along the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. He pointed out that in the spirit of the Prague declaration the GDR is also ready, together with other interested states in central Europe, to agree on a zone free of chemical weapons.

GDR DELEGATE AT CSCE TALKS CITES PROPOSALS

LD152356 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1926 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Madrid 15 Feb (ADN) -- The GDR's support for the Swedish proposal to establish a zone in Europe free from nuclear battlefield weapons manifests its readiness to contribute to the strengthening of European security. This was stated by GDR Ambassador Peter Steglich at the plenary session of the Madrid meeting on Tuesday. He recalled that the GDR is prepared to make available its entire territory for such a zone, which is clearly a confidence-building measure.

He referred to the unequivocal statement in the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact states that they attach special importance to continuing and deepening the multilateral process begun in Helsinki. The Madrid meeting plays a key role in this process. Its early successful conclusion with a substantial and balanced final document is possible. The European states bear a great responsibility and it is their duty to do all they can for the success of the meeting.

A solution acceptable to all participants should soon be reached on the key issue, to call a conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe. The discussions will show whether some participating states prefer to exploit this problem as a pretext for further delay. The ambassador recalled that security and cooperation in Europe are in the interests of all states. It would be illogical and unrealistic therefore to demand from a few states unilateral concessions to achieve substantial results. He called for more urgency in the editorial work and reaffirmed that the GDR is prepared to continue negotiations on the basis and within the framework of the draft for a final document put forward by the neutral and nonaligned states.

TV CITES PRESS SLANDER OVER WEAPONS SEIZURE

LD152326 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] On 11 January Austrian custom officials seized shipments of small arms at the Czechoslovak-Austrian border crossing at Klein Haugsdorf. New circumstances of the case are beginning to emerge. Our staff correspondent Petr (?Kupka) reports:

[Begin recording] The first matter is the number of arrested persons. More suspects are being added besides the driver of the hired vehicle Petr Bardon. Suddenly the Austrian authorities have found out that the territory they are responsible for is becoming a center of the international arms trade. The bourgeois press immediately seized the opportunity and, by producing sensational reports under big headlines such as "Contraband Weapons for Terrorists" or "Eyes Trained on Prague," stirred up a hullabaloo of slander and unfounded statements. The press is not interested in genuine investigations but in assigning blame, at any cost, to Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries who -- according to its ideas -- have on their payroll if not the entire underworld then at least the most dangerous terrorists. The press has enriched the campaign with stronger ingredients still: fabrications and slander leveled at Austria.

The authors of this campaign have planned and organized everything well. But somehow it is impossible to fulfill the task. The point is that the affair is growing ever wider, increasingly confusing and -- above all -- is heading in a direction most unwelcome to its initiators. Working fast, the Austrian police found that the Austrian traders were to pass the weapons on to the FRG. New suspicions have thus emerged according to which this was to be done to fill an order [objednavka] from the West German intelligence service. In this case again the facts about its close link with the American CIA are surfacing.

In the light of the new disclosures, the artificially created "Czechoslovak Syndrome" has had the ground completely cut out from under it. So the bourgeois press has had to quickly beat a retreat as, inadvertently, further facts confirming the links between NATO intelligence services and terrorist organizations could be discovered. [end recording]

TRADE MINISTER SIGNS PROTOCOL, DEPARTS EGYPT

LD151426 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Bohumil Urban, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, today ended his visit to Egypt. He had talks with Egyptian ministers on opportunities for expanding mutually advantageous commercial and economic cooperation in investment, energy, housing construction and land improvement. At the end of the visit he and Mustafa as-Sa'id, Egyptian minister of economy and foreign trade, signed a protocol on a bilateral increase in the mutual exchange of goods for this year, amounting to 53 million dollars.

HOFFMANN INTERVIEWED ON BALKAN TRIP RESULTS

LD120948 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Interview with Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, by Ladislav Sakal on 11 February; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Our delegation's trip took place -- after a delay of several years -- at the invitation of the central trade union bodies of those countries.

Its purpose was to deepen and expand our traditionally good relations in the interest of cooperation between the revolutionary trade union movement and the trade union organizations of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Romania.

The most important feature of the trip was our talks with delegations of the central councils of those individual countries. We briefed each other on the results, current problems and tasks of those organizations, especially in implementing the resolutions of the party congresses and in putting into practice the results of the trade union congresses which took place last year. Also on the program was a wide exchange of views on various important international political problems, on the further development of international trade union cooperation and on the activities of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

We also met several times in all three countries with official work committees and with trade union members in factories, and we learned about the practical activities of the primary trade union organizations.

[Question] You mentioned that in talks with your partners you discussed current issues of the international trade union movement, and in this connection I am sure you also talked about the development of the international situation.

[Answer] We could not avoid talking about these issues, because the trade unions are not passive, but active workers for a better life for the working people and in forming public opinion, and they have an interest in achieving the kind of development of the world situation which corresponds to the interests of the working people. Therefore, in those parts of the talks, the dominant themes were the crucial issues of the day -- ensuring peace and the issue of what the trade unions, as the most mass-based organization for the working people, can and ought to do for disarmament and the consolidation of world peace. Thus we were in full accord with our partners in assessing peace.

We were also in full accord with our partners in assessing the tremendous importance of the proposals contained in the declaration of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee adopted at its session in Prague, and thus we are also taking a joint, active part in the gathering of peace-loving forces in Prague, during which, as is well known, a forum of trade unionists will take place.

We also exchanged views on the preparations for the fifth European trade union conference, which is to deal with the highly topical and important theme of the role of the trade unions in the development of economic and commercial contacts between East and West. From what I have already said, it emerges that we did not restrict ourselves merely to taking note of the state of development of the international situation and merely to expressing our stances -- which, as I have said, are completely identical -- but also discussed in the main what can be done specifically in the interests of further strengthening our unity of action, in the interests of making the voice of trade unionists of all countries of the world heard more loudly in the important key international issues, and in tackling the main problems of the present day.

[Question] Could you, please, Comrade Chairman, sum up the results of your trip?

[Answer] The results of the trip, in my view, are definitely positive. The talks were successful. They contributed to the development of cooperation between the trade unions, and not only between the trade unions; they therefore fulfilled their purpose. We undertook a very demanding trip with a full program of activities. It enabled us to make a direct comparison of the approaches, practices and results of the trade union organizations of four socialist countries.

It confirmed that our activities have a lot in common, and also that there are different circumstances and many things which are not the same. It was a very interesting experience. This is exactly the kind of comparison that gives us the greatest stimulus to think about our own activity and ways to improve it.

We agree, among other things, on the exchange of production experience between the leading collectives of the most progressive industrial branches, on working meetings on all union and individual union matters and on the exchange of study delegations, instructors, editors and other groups of specialists. We are convinced that everything upon which we have agreed will also be successfully put into practice. This is in the interest of peace, progress, and mutilateral international cooperation. That is why the Central Council of Trade Unions is exerting tremendous efforts to ensure that our commitments are honored and that we manage to tackle everything, without exception, that is envisaged in the agreements which we have signed with our partners.

PRESIDENT HUSAK RECEIVES NEW ASIAN AMBASSADORS

LD091614 Prague CTK in English 1508 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Prague -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here today Indonesian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Zahar Arifin. Czechoslovakia has good relations with Indonesia. Their cooperation and its strengthening corresponds to the interests of the people of the two countries and also to the needs for improvement of international understanding.

Nepalese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Shah Narendra Bikram also presented his credentials to the Czechoslovak president. It was pointed out that there are no difficulties in contacts between Czechoslovakia and Nepal which would prevent the successful development of bilateral relations.

The Czechoslovak president received also Malaysian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Khalid Abdul Karim. They pointed out the positive development of bilateral relations and further strengthening of cooperation.

DILATORINESS IN APPLYING NEW METHODS CRITICIZED

AU151036 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Feb 83 p 1

[Editorial: "By Way of Lesser Resistance?"]

[Excerpts] The application of new, progressive ideas often runs up against obstacles. However, it is mostly people who erect barriers to progress. Their ways of protecting themselves against new things vary. Some people reject them almost out of principle, others out of fear and complacency and still others out of caution. And so forth. The reasons are many. Some are sincere, others cover up the true motives.

Yes, such is life, people do not like to step on untrodden paths. They cannot really be blamed for it -- everything new, every unexplored area is like embers, one easily burns one's fingers. Surely, in accepting, mastering and implementing every novelty, people must display a certain degree of caution -- they must assess soberly and in a businesslike manner all its merits and disadvantages. However, cautiousness in one's approach and conduct must not undermine one's eagerness and endeavor to take healthy risks. This applies not only to new technology, to innovations, but to new forms of labor, its management and organization. We must speak about this right now, when many Czechoslovak enterprises are beginning to test experimentally the brigade-based form of organizing labor and remuneration.

The truth is that designated enterprises should have begun to test this form as of 1 January this year. However, it seems reality is somewhat different. For example, according to our information Figaro Trnava, an enterprise figuring on the list of organizations that have been selected by the Slovak Trade Union Council, is not doing anything about the brigade-based method and does not even intend to do anything about it. Purportedly, they do not have conditions for it, although, on the other hand, Khozraschet [management, planning and accountacy method based on economic accountability] allegedly is not alien to them. The situation in Figaro Bratislava and a number of other enterprises and plants is not any different.

Surely this is no tragedy, but the question inevitably comes to mind whether the respective authorities really selected the enterprises suited best for the experiment.

Let us look for a moment at findings acquired in the USSR and let us compare our first timid steps toward better labor organization and more equitable remuneration with the beginnings of the Soviet working people.

While preparing the application of the brigade-based method in Soviet plants and enterprises, all working people, including the management cadres, saw to the implementation of the first part of its title -- to changing labor organization, making norms more objective, making the management of the entire production process more effective and so forth. These and many other demands are also contained in our principles for the experiment.

However, as the first experience from several enterprises shows, initially the attention of leading economic cadres concentrates on the merit principle -- something that should come at the very end of this process. Indeed, for them this is a more popular path. Why not, it is much easier to cut a worker's bonus for his late arrival at work than to ensure for him a troublefree supply of materials, pickup of finished goods, implementation of his streamlining measures and proposals for improvements and so forth. Not by coincidence is it enshrined in the Soviet brigades' agreements with the enterprise managements that the leading economic cadres will establish for them the best possible conditions for regular, good quality, and effective work.

Our principles, too, think of that. But schemers always find a way out. They argue: Is providing downright ideal conditions for two or three brigades what you want? And what about the other working people...? Yet even a schemer may miscalculate. It is precisely the creation of normal working conditions that must be seen as one of the great merits of the brigade-based method of organizing labor and remuneration. The other working people, too, will naturally demand better conditions, prompt supplies, more thorough application of scientific and technical findings, improved transportation within the plant, expeditious repairs of machinery, reduction of work stoppages caused by poor labor organization, and so forth.

Well, in many a case the managers will now have to move much faster than up to now. That is exactly the aim the brigade-based method pursues -- to enhance working people's participation in management, to exert pressure from below on the managerial sphere in the interest of improving its activity and achieving better work results of individuals and collectives and, thereby, entire enterprises and the whole economy. Indeed, many leading economic cadres have realized this aspect and it goes against their grain. They opt, therefore, for the path of lesser resistance. They spend all their energy on charts, on inventing new indicators and evaluation criteria.... They concentrate quite one-sidedly on the problem of remuneration. However, practice has taught us more than once that administrative steps alone will not suffice to live up to the merit principle.

Every beginning is difficult. In experimentally testing the brigade-based method, too, we cannot expect any miracles right away, in the first weeks. The enterprises that are only now beginning to apply the method have scant previous experience; in many instances they are groping and clarifying certain things or; as has become a tradition, they are waiting for instructions from above. They would like to have everything on paper, "ready to be served." This is not a wholly empty assertion; some matters will undoubtedly have to be finally resolved in consultations with the superior agency. However, for the time being preparation for applying the brigade-based method should be running in the enterprises at full speed. Yet it seems that some enterprises have not properly carried out even the first, theoretical, stage. Otherwise it would be impossible for a responsible economic cadre to confine his soliloquy on the brigade-based method to enumerating the socialist pledge and, into the bargain, one that was relevant some 10 years ago.

It is not by coincidence that we emphasize preparation. The experimenting enterprises still have time to make up for everything. However, they must approach the preparation in the same way as the enterprises and plants in the USSR -- that is, with full responsibility at all levels, especially in the enterprises management bodies and in the enterprises' party, trade union, and youth organizations.

SLOVAK REVIVAL PARTY MEETS, ELECTS OFFICERS

LD140642 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Text] The conference of the Slovak Revival Party ended in Bratislava today. The topic of today's discussion concerned results of practical activity and pledges to further deepen the activity and involvement of party members in implementing the program of economic and social development of Czechoslovakia.

In the final resolution, the Slovak Revival Party considered its basic strategic task to be the further intensification of its share in implementing the general guideline for building an advanced socialist society.

The participants in the conference sent a greetings letter to the CPSL Central Committee in which they expressed their determination to exert every effort to fulfilling the tasks stemming from the 16th CPCZ Congress. The letters to the Slovak Peace Council and the Czechoslovak Peace Committee expressed the full support of the conference participants for the Czechoslovak foreign policy which is in harmony with the desire of all our people to live in peace. They supported the peace initiatives of the USSR and the Political Declaration of this year's session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states. The delegates voiced their determination to contribute to the further growth of the economic power of our state, and thus to the entire socialist community.

After the election of the central organs of the Slovak Revival Party, its new Central Committee met in a constitutent session. Josef Simuth was elected chairman, Ernest Balog was elected deputy chairman and Dalibor (Laborecky) was elected central secretary.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES 15 FEB

LD152100 Budapest MTI in English 1810 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Budapest, February 15 (MTI) -- Today a delegation of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society, led by Vice-President N.F. Danilin, deputy minister of the medical equipment industry, arrived in Budapest for celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the Hungarian-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, and the 25th anniversary of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society.

To attend anniversary events in Moscow, a delegation of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society left for the Soviet Union under Vice-President Mrs. Lajos Duschek, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

MTI Comments on Friendship

LD151850 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 15 Feb 83

[MTI commentator Csaba Kiss]

[Text] Budapest, February 15 (MTI) -- The Hungarian-Soviet Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty, signed in Moscow 35 years ago, was designed to implement two and still timely targets. One of them obligates the "high contracting parties" to take part in the most sincere way "in every international action aimed at maintaining peace and security of nations", and the other states that the signatory parties "will develop and strengthen Hungarian-Soviet economic and cultural relations in the spirit of friendship and cooperation."

Since then the principles of the treaty have become part of everyday action in both countries. Their cooperation in the protection of peace means not only that they, together with the other countries of the socialist community, are members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization but it manifests itself at every important international forum where there is an opportunity for the representation of common ideas and policy based on common targets in the interest of peace, detente, the curbing of the arms race, the reduction and prevention of a nuclear threat.

Common steps of the two countries, together with the same stand of the other socialist countries, have become an important factor in international life. The Hungarian-Soviet treaty, signed on the basis of equal rights, considerably contributed so that Hungary, which was one of the losing parties in World War 2, could return to international life. Since then Hungary's foreign policy has been serving the principles stated in the treaty.

The other target, the development of our economic and cultural relations, and comprehensive cooperation based on equal rights, is implemented in the same way. At present, bilateral trade turnover surpasses annual 8,000 million roubles. The Soviet Union accounts for one-third of Hungary's foreign trade, covers almost the total energy demand of Hungary, and is the most important supplier of raw materials. On the other hand, the Soviet Union is an important market of Hungarian goods which contribute to the development of the Soviet national economy as well as the promotion of population's supply. Under the present difficult economic circumstances, Hungarian-Soviet cooperation, in the CMEA and on bilateral basis, is an important tool for Hungary to surmount problems and strengthen the economy.

One of the most important factors is that friendly relations have become organic parts of everyday life in both countries. It is not a mere formality, because as a result of direct contacts between factories, towns, counties and mass organizations, thousands are getting acquainted with each others' life, work and country.

Due to cultural relations, Hungarian literature, theatre and music have gained a public of many million people in the Soviet Union, and Hungarians can also attend performances by world-famous Soviet Artists. Hungarian tourist is not only a guest but a welcome friend everywhere in the Soviet Union, and Soviet people visiting to Hungary can also make themselves comfortable.

Achievements of the past 36 years are not negligible. They cannot be reached without firm bases, which were founded by hundreds of thousands of Hungarian internationalists who fought together with the Soviet people for the victory of the revolution, and the millions of Soviet soldiers who brought freedom as well as the first piece of bread to the Hungarian people at the time.

MAGYAR HIRLAP ON BILATERAL TRADE WITH USSR

AU141925 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 12 Feb 83 p 6

["E.L." article on press briefing by Yevgeniy Feodorovich Sheyka, deputy chief of the USSR trade representation in Hungary, in Budapest; date not given: "Hungarian-Soviet Barter Trade: With a Favorable Assortment"]

[Text] Yevgeniy Feodorovich Sheyka, deputy chief of the Soviet Union's trade representation in Hungary, held a press briefing on the development of barter trade between the two countries on the premises of the trade section. He called in his introductory remarks that the Hungarian-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance concluded on 15 February 1948, 35 years ago, laid the foundation for our cooperation and was instrumental in creating planned macromanagement and the bases for industrialization in the Hungarian people's economy. In the 35 years that have since elapsed, both sides have done a great deal to strengthen and expand economic relations.

Every Second Ikarus Bus

As in past years, the Soviet Union remains Hungary's largest foreign trade partner: The Soviet Union's share of our country's foreign trade turnover is approximately one-third. The Soviet Union delivers to the Hungarian market important fuels, raw materials, and machine industry equipment and buys a lot of Hungarian industrial and agricultural products. Thus, Soviet deliveries satisfy a considerable portion of our country's import requirements: 90 percent of its oil, 95 percent of its natural gas, 94 percent of its iron ore, 95 percent of its pinewood, and 55 percent of its coke requirements. Some 15-17 percent of our national income comes from Hungarian-Soviet trade.

Our country is also one of the Soviet Union's most important trading partners; we were fifth in 1982. Approximately half of the Hungarian machines and equipment earmarked for export go to the Soviet Union. For instance, Soviet republics buy every second Ikarus bus.

In accordance with the Food Program endorsed at the May 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the improvement of supplies and assortment receive priority. Hungarian exports also play a role in this. Last year we delivered food industry products -- mainly meat, vegetables, fruit, canned goods, wheat, and corn -- and agricultural equipment valued at R1,250 million, and, as we were told at the press briefing, according to the schedule specified in the agreement and of a suitable quality. The Soviet partner paid convertible currency for a large portion of the industrial food deliveries.

Cooperation in production is further intensifying between our countries: last year there were 113 production -- specialization and cooperation -- agreements, including 82 multilateral and 31 bilateral agreements, in effect. These agreements encompass the more important branches of the machine industry and production of various raw and chemical materials.

The rate of specialized production in Soviet-Hungarian barter trade is 30 percent and in the mutual delivery of machine industry products 70 percent. The overwhelming portion of the agreements is successful. Of these, the joint activity that has developed in vehicle production, in which components manufactured here are paid for with Lada cars, is well known.

The technical assistance given to our country in the construction and overhaul of numerous industrial enterprises is an effective form of our cooperation. Thus, the first reactor of the Paks nuclear powerplant, the converter plant of the Danube ironworks, the nitric acid factory of the Borsod chemical combine and two hothouse blocks, each with an area of six hectares in the vicinity of Szeged, were put in operation last year.

An Extra Half-a-Billion

Hungarian firms are constructing a building with 100 apartments for the personnel of the Zakarpatije Hotel in Uzhgorod which was also a project of Hungarian builders. In Chernovtsi, preparations are under way for the building of an Intourist hotel, again with the participation of Hungarian enterprises. At the 38th session of the Soviet-Hungarian Government Committee for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation in October last year, a resolution was passed on our country's participation in the establishment of light industry enterprises, such as clothing factories in Lvov and Okhnyet. At the same time, negotiations are under way on the establishment of a broiler chicken plant in the Azerbaijan SSR and a hog farm in the Georgian SSR. Hungarian industrial enterprises participate in the modernization of Soviet light and food industry plants and the construction of new gas pipelines, and we conduct joint geological explorations.

The value of barter trade between Hungary and the Soviet Union will exceed R8 billion this year -- computed at current prices, this is R500 million more than last year. When the two countries concluded the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance 35 years ago, annual barter trade amounted to R50-60 million.

WESTERN MEDIA EMPHASIZE 'POLISH QUESTION'

LD160012 Warsaw PAP in English 2055 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw 15 Feb -- Over the past 24 hours, Western mass media again give publicity to "the Polish question" which almost disappeared from Western papers in the past ten-odd weeks.

Western news agencies, followed by the press, radio and TV stations of many countries, reported in sensational tones on what they described as "dramatic" events in Warsaw's Krakowskie Przedmiescie Street.

While reporting on these "revelations" in their evening news bulletins, U.S. TV networks coupled these reports with commentaries on the fragility of Polish stability and "the courage" of the opponents to the authorities.

An attempt was made to again create an impression in the West that everything is falling to pieces in Warsaw and that great tension prevails in the Polish capital.

This mendacious picture is being propagated by means of a gamut of measures, while every resident of Warsaw knows that life is going on normally in this city and that it cannot be disturbed by a minor incident with a small group of persons behaving in a provocative way.

After all, the Western orchestrators of the anti-Polish campaign do not intend to give facts. All they want is to artificially keep the Polish theme in headlines and sustain the impression that a hotbed of tensions, unrest and instability continues to exist in central Europe, in Poland.

Thus they intend to sustain everything that does not promote peaceful cooperation and disarmament efforts, but what plays very much to the hands of those who give much publicity to any flimsy brawl and who simply are looking forward to any similar brawls.

Distorted Reports on Disturbances

LD152053 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] [Announcer] For the last 2 days, the Western broadcasting stations that broadcast in Polish have been broadcasting the following reports:

[Female voice] Yesterday evening, demonstrations by a few thousand people took place in Warsaw. As reported by Western press agencies, the demonstration began after holy masses in Warsaw's churches. Yesterday's demonstration in Warsaw was eventually suppressed by the militia.

[Male voice] Television, press, and radio in the United States have reported on yesterday's demonstrations in Warsaw. (?Here) is an AFP report on this subject published by today's edition of THE WASHINGTON POST:

[Female voice] A few hundred militiamen threw gas grenades and used rubber truncheons to disperse over 2,000 people who demonstrated on Sunday in front of the Holy Cross Church in support of Solidarity. This was the biggest demonstration in 3 months.

[Female voice] THE TIMES and THE GUARDIAN are publishing reports [words indistinct] peaceful demonstration in Warsaw. [passage indistinct] About 3,000 to 4,000 people (?supporting Solidarity) took part.

[Announcer] Here are the facts: On Sunday in Warsaw, after an evening mass at the Holy Cross Church on Krakowskie Przedmiescie, a group of about 200 people went toward Zamkowy Plac shouting slogans and calling on passers-by to join. The size of the group, including those accidentally included in the group, ranged between 300-400 people -- that is, so few that the attempts to cause unrest were not even noticed in neightboring streets. There were also a lot less people than the above-quoted radio stations reported, as they have decided to multiply the true numbers. The group obeyed the calls of the forces of law and order and dispersed in the region of Bednarska Street. The forces of order did not use any coercive means. Five people who behaved aggressively were detained.

As you can see, the attempts to destabilize life in our country continue. These are also attempts to provide Western propaganda with arguments and propaganda that immediately repeats that there is no normalization in Poland. Western broadcasting stations are already attempting to link this alleged lack of progress in stabilization with the planned visit of John Paul II to his fatherland. These are clear attempts to cause dissonance and disquiet.

The attempt to organize disturbances proved that its instigators did not find the support of the community that, as we have heard, was noticed by the Western broadcasting stations.

POLITBURO REVIEWS IDEOLOGICAL, ECONOMIC POLICY

LD151936 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] A meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo has just ended a moment ago. We have received a communique from which we learn that the Politburo acquainted itself with the draft ideological-programmatic declaration entitled "What Are We Fighting For, What Are We Heading For?" The draft also takes into account the national party debate. It was ascertained that the consultations and debate on the document have contributed to the ideological activation of party organizations and the final wording of the declaration is awaited as guidelines for action.

It was decided that, having taken into consideration the observations made during the Politburo meeting, the draft declaration should be submitted for approval at the PZPR Central Committee 12th plenum.

The Politburo made an assessment of the economic results in 1982. It was ascertained that progress has been made in the implementation of the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Congress, in the overcoming of the crisis, implementation of the economic reform, and granting of special protection against the effects of the crisis to those in a most difficult situation. It was emphasized that the society's material standing was affected last year by a considerable decline of income and real wages, which was an inevitable consequence of the sharp drop in production and national revenue in earlier years.

The Politburo ascertained with satisfaction that last January the upward trend in production which emerged in the second half of last year has continued. The most difficult sectors remain supplies to industry and the money market situation.

The Politburo recommended continuing and increasing party encouragement designed to activate output. The proper utilization of reserves for the increase of production and deliveries to the market, as well as increased management efficiency, mainly through a more rational use of raw and other materials, energy, and improvement of the quality of production were agreed as tasks of particular importance.

The full version of the communique will be carried by tomorrow's press.

URBAN DISCONTINUES JOURNALISTIC ACTIVITIES

NC151604 Paris AFP in English 1546 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 15 (AFP) -- Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban today said he would discontinue his column in the weekly TU I TERAZ (HERE AND NOW) following the controversy over an article he wrote about a Polish priest dead in a World War I Nazi concentration camp who was recently canonized by Pope John Paul II.

Mr Urban had claimed in his column -- judged "offensive" by the church -- that Saint Maksymilian Kolbe, a Franciscan priest who died at Auschwitz, had written anti-Semitic articles before the war. "Now we will have to bow before the author of this filth," he wrote.

Mr Urban later apologized, admitting that his article was "tactless," and that his "admiration for the memory (of St. Maksymilian) is huge and obvious, considering his heroism" during the war. Father Kolbe offered his life to save another Polish prisoner in Auschwitz. The spokesman said he resigned for personal reasons and that he would cease his journalistic activities for as long as he remained spokesman, but observers here were convinced he was asked to resign from the magazine by the government.

In a stiff protest note, the church had called Mr Urban's article "an unfriendly act from a representative of the power toward the church and the faithful." Officially unconfirmed reports added that a group of independent members of the Polish parliament had also called for Mr Urban's resignation as spokesman.

CIOSEK, URBAN REVIEW PROGRESS OF TU MOVEMENT

LD151946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Problems related to the developing trade union movement dominated today's meeting of foreign journalists held at the INTERPRESS press center in Warsaw. Questions put by correspondents were answered by Minister Stanislaw Ciosek [trade union affairs] and Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban. First the journalists were told that the new trade union movement, 45 days after the trade union bill came into force, has been joined by more than 1 million workers, that is some 10 percent of those qualified.

So far the courts have registered over 5,550 factory organizations and every day 60-100 new unions acquire legal status. Answering questions, Stanislaw Ciosek said, among other things, that in our system the voice of public opinion, the interests of the working class constitute the primary issue. There is no way to implement socialism without the participation of the masses and the same applies to the trade unions.

Jerzy Urban announced that work on the indictment against members of the former KKS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] is reaching the final stages. The document should presumably be ready early in March.

Commenting on the participation of the Polish delegation at the CSCE Session in Madrid, the government press spokesman said that attention ought to be drawn to the important speeches by our representatives censuring the well-known statement by Federal Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann. Jerzy Urban also stated that immense indignation as well as anxiety prevailed in Poland because of these tendencies within the Government of the Federal Republic.

Commenting on the Main Statistical Office communique on economic results for last year, Jerzy Urban said that they should be treated with moderate optimism. Although the total national revenue has not increased compared with the year 1981, one can state that economic results have been improving monthly.

CARDINAL GLEMP MEETS PRESS AFTER ROME VISIT

AU141729 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 8 Feb 83 pp 1-2

[Text] On 7 February, Primate of Poland Jozef Glemp returned to Warsaw from Rome after receiving the title of cardinal.

Primate Glemp was greeted at Warsaw's Okecie Airport by Bishop Jerzy Dabrowski, deputy secretary of the Polish Episcopate, and Kazimierz Romaniuk, assistant bishop of the Warsaw Archdiocese. Both are employed by the Secretariat of the Episcopate and the primate of Poland.

Also present were Prof Adam Lopatka, head of the Office for Religious Affairs, and Minister Jerzy Kuberski, head of the Office for Permanent Working Contacts With the Holy See.

The large gathering of believers which had assembled at the airport gave Cardinal Jozef Glemp a hearty ovation.

In a short press statement, the primate said that he will continue to maintain the line of understanding mapped out by his great predecessor, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski. He then answered questions put to him by Polish and foreign correspondents with regard to the announced visit to Poland by Pope John Paul II.

[Question] Did Your Eminence bring a program of the holy father's visit from Rome?

[Answer] First of all, I did not bring back...a cardinal's hat because they do not issue such hats there now. The last such hat belonged to Cardinal Wyszynski, and now all I am left with is a biretta. A great impoverishment.

[Question] But what about the program?

[Answer] There is still no program for the holy father's visit. This will be determined later, together with the state authorities. Only then will I be able to say anything definite.

[Queston] The news from Rome is that there are some problems with the pope's visit to Gdansk and that it appears that some agreement has been made...

[Answer] ...I do not know which radio stations you listen to, but I have not heard of any of the things you have told me.

[Question] Has an official invitation been sent to the pope from the Polish authorities?

[Answer] Such an invitation will be sent when the details of the pope's visit to this country have been settled.

TRADE WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES EXAMINED

LD151830 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw 15 Feb -- Poland's Coordinating Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation With Abroad, which convened for a meeting presided over by Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Madej here today, examined the possibilities and conditions for lasting economic links between Poland and the developing countries.

In 1982, Poland's export to those countries totalled 130.8 billion zlotys or more than 1.5 billion dollars, which means a 6.4 percent rise in 1981.

The developing countries' share in Poland's overall exports amounted to 13.9 percent in 1982, against 11.7 percent in 1981.

At its meeting today, the commission considered the opinion held by the Ministry of Foreign Trade that Polish exports to the developing countries are the best possible now. It specified a number of motions to be taken into account during the works on the programmes of cooperation with the developing countries up to 1985 as well as up to 1990.

As the second point on the agenda the commission assessed Poland's foreign trade turnover in 1982 and in January 1983.

As concerns the past year, it noted a slowdown in export decline and an upward trend since last May. It emphasized an increased role of the socialist countries in the Polish foreign trade, with an unusually high tempo of export growth to those countries being recorded in the closing months of last year.

A surplus turnover was recorded in trade with the hard currency countries. Documents presented at the meeting indicated a negative effect of the sanctions imposed on Poland by the U.S. and other NATO states.

Last month, Polish exports showed a decline from the level recorded in December 1982. In this connection, the commission discussed moves to be taken to provide for an improvement in the situation and create conditions for stabilization of the upward trends in this sphere.

SUCCESSFUL ECONOMIC REFORM REQUIRES 'MIRACLE'

PM151707 Paris LE FIGARO in French 14 Feb 83 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Economic Reform in Poland: Civil Servants Not Yet in Shape..."]

[Text] Warsaw -- On Saturday the Polish press published the results of an investigation which is without precedent in the world. Indeed, in January almost 3,000 state central administration cadres, including 240 directors of ministerial departments, were subjected to a test to determine their degree of knowledge of the law on economic reform which it is their job to implement.

Some 50 questions were asked, with several alternative answers offered each time, and they had to cross out those not appropriate. What were the results? Out of a maximum of 150 points the average was slightly lower than 100 (that corresponds to 13 out of 20). But 34.5 percent of senior cadres did not reach the average while 3.6 percent obtained very "good" results.

The best result of 144.5 points was achieved by a member of the government office responsible for the economic reform -- a fact which will surprise nobody; however, he only had completely satisfactory answers to 25 questions out of 50, which is pretty startling since he ought to have a perfect knowledge of this reform, being one of its authors! Professor Sadolnik, deputy director of the institute of management organization and cadre training -- who had the job of drafting the questions and organizing the examination -- thinks that the results are "satisfactory." "But," he told me, "that is simply because I expected worse."

Mr Sadolnik, around 35 years old, short-haired and looking like a typical graduate of the national school of administration (in fact he spent a year studying in the United States at the Harvard Business School), clearly does not have much respect for his country's cadres: When I reminded him that, according to the former journalists association chairman, Stefan Bratkowski, no reform will succeed in Poland unless 200,000 of the 1 million principal cadres are eliminated, he calmly replied: "I think that Mr Bratkowski is too moderate on this point; in my view only 200,000 cadres would deserve to be kept."

Only a Miracle....

So what was the aim of this unusual examination, which caused a considerable number of prominent people to gnash their teeth? Professor Sadolnik explained it to me as follows: "We thought that the crucial condition for the reform's success was that the cadres responsible for implementing it and even specifying the methods of implementing it should at least know what it involved." He said that without smiling, and, moreover, my interlocutor was clearly right even though, listening to him, you have the impression of being in a strange world located halfway between Courteline and Parkinson.

Mr Sadolnik continued: "The best way of forcing them to finally get acquainted with the documents is to tell them they will have to take this examination on their knowledge of the reform." And he added, this time with a rather sadistic touch of humor: "If you had seen the number of those directors standing in line outside the professional training centers -- it was very remarkable."

In fact the results are obviously much less remarkable. It is disturbing that one-third of the leading cadres, despite the wave of panic among them, do not know the reform whose methods of implementation they are defining. Moreover, this is only the start of the problem: "For the cadres to know what this reform involves," Mr Sadolnik pointed out, "is a necessary condition for its success; but it is obviously far from being sufficient, because many of these who know it either do not have the qualities required to implement it or are quite simply hostile to it and therefore think only of boycotting it."

If you add to that the strictly economic obstacles connected with the crisis (inflation, rationing, central distribution of raw materials and other materials for key enterprises, pressures for lobbies defending their interests, active or passive hostility from a section of the party apparatus) it is easy to see that it would take a miracle for the economic reform to be carried through successfully in Poland.

In the short term the "bad students" among the leading cadres are highly likely to be penalized. Their case will be examined by their respective ministers. Professor Sadolnik, for his part, advocates a firm line, but a second phase of the examination will take place in early April. This time it is 12,000 cadres including 6,400 enterprise directors, chiefs of departments, prefectures, and big cities, mayors of small districts and communes who will have to sit tests on the reform. People are trembling already to think of the results they might produce.

KING HUSAYN TO VISIT SECOND PART OF FEBRUARY

AU151836 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] His Majesty Husayn, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, will pay an official friendship visit to our country in the second part of February this year at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

SCINTEIA FEATURES ARMY TRIBUTE TO CEAUSESCU

AU160956 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 15 February devotes all of page 4 to "Romanian Army's Homage to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu." The material featured consists of a short introduction, two reproductions of paintings, several very short pieces dealing with the Army's devotion to the fatherland and to its president, and poems dedicated to Supreme Commander Nicolae Ceausescu, some of them signed by high-ranking officers. At the bottom of the page a notation states that "the poems and material on this page are taken from the books 'honoring the supreme commander' and 'the feeling of fatherland' issued by the Military Publishing House on the occasion of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's birthday and anniversary of 50 years of revolutionary activities."

BOOK ON CEAUSESCU'S MILITARY THEORIES ISSUED

AU161118 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 16 Feb 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/2/1983 -- The Military Publishing House in Bucharest recently brought out a new collection of texts from President Nicolae Ceausescu's work. The volume, titled 'The National Defence of the Socialist Republic of Romania" and edited by a team of researchers from the Centre for Studies and Research of History and Military Theory, highlights the Romanian head of state's decisive contribution to the theoretical approach to and the practical resolution of questions related to the country's defence, in direct relationship with the building of the socialist society in Romania and international realities.

As the volume shows, the Romanian president's conception regarding the country's defence draws on the Romanian people's rich, multimillenary experience in the struggle for unity and independence, the military policy of the Romanian party and state blending the Romanian people's vocation for peace with its will to defend its most valuable assets, inherited from its forefathers, from any aggressors. In this framework, the texts included in the volume express, in a formulation of classic value, the thesis according to which the country's defence is the cause and work of the whole people. At the same time, the ideas are brought to the fore regarding questions of military theory and art, from the definition of the strategy of national defence and the improvement of tactics according to the Romanian territory, to the scientific definition of the material, moral, and spiritual factors on which the winning of a defence war depends.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW ZAMBIAN AMBASSADOR

AU072011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/2/1983 -- On Monday February 7, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received the letters of credence of the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zambia in Bucharest, Gibson Robert Zima. Warm greetings were exchanged on the occasion between the presidents of Romania and Zambia.

SUNDIC ON FORTHCOMING NONALIGNED SUMMIT

LD151902 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Proceeding from the assessment that the forthcoming seventh meeting of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries in New Delhi will constitute the most important foreign political event this year, in our delegation's platform, Yugoslavia greatly emphasized the unity and action capabilities of the Nonaligned Movement. The Yugoslav stance has been and has remained that only a united movement that is capable of action can play its role in the struggle for lasting and stable peace in the world.

During the present consultations, which have been thorough and meaningful, Yugoslavia has set forth its views, starting with the host country of the seventh summit, on all topical questions of the conference agenda and carefully examined other countries' positions. The change of venue and the postponement of the date of the conference, which occured because of the continued Iraqi-Iranian war, had no influence on the basic orientation of the Nonaligned Movement not to allow an indefinitely extended lull in its activity, and not to allow dilution of the authentic principles of the policy of nonalignment.

There have been attempts -- and attempts are still being made -- by the blocs to redirect the Nonaligned Movement and to impose upon it stands and views that are alien to its basic principles. Although it sometimes seemed that the blocs' activity would have a certain impact on the course of the preparations for the seventh summit and possibly even on its proceedings and outcome, as the date of the seventh conference of heads of state or government drew nearer, the situation has been changing to a substantial degree. Even among the countries that have been or still are inclined to think that the blocs should be divided in accordance with their ideological complexities, the realization has begun to gain strength that a leap out of the core of the movement would only weaken their international position both within the movement and outside it. True, where such realization has not occurred or there is no prospects of that happening, it is precisely the result of a one-sided point of view that is either conditioned by dependence on a certain bloc or by the inability to comprehend that military blocs, in their reciprocal rivalry, do not recognize anything or anyone opposing their aspirations of domination. Many member countries of military alliances are not spared the latter alternative either.

With much likelihood of succeeding, the New Delhi summit will try to analyze everything that has happened in the world since the Havana meeting and provide an evaluation of the present international situation that should also propose the best answers and solutions for the future activity of the Nonaligned Movement.

Because of the situation prevailing in the relations among a number of member countries, the movement will have to concern itself both with internal and external problems, but not with the intention of judging anyone. It must weave its importance and role even more into all the actions leading to surmounting the present dangerous tension in the world with clear signs of being a source of focal points of crises regardless of where they are and who is fomenting them.

The Nonaligned Movement neither wishes nor is in a position to impose its stands and views on others. To an even lesser extent is it ready to renounce the right and the commitment of pursuing the policy and defending the principles on which the policy of nonalignment is based. The movement passed its maturity test a long time ago and is strong enough to resist any attempt to be led and guided by someone else. Although none of the great men who founded the movement is alive, the movement has remained loyal to both their names and achievements.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

LD151230 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1146 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Brdo Kod Kranja, Feb. 15 (TANJUG) -- Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr arrived today Tuesday [words indistinct] working visit to Yugoslavia at Brdo Kod Kranja, Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia. Pahr was welcomed by Yugoslav Secretary Lazar Mojsov.

The Yugoslav and Austrian chief diplomats will confer on topical international and bilateral questions. The talks are expected to encompass the situation in Europe, tne Madrid [words indistinct] foci of crises in the world and the forthcoming non-aligned summit in New Delhi.

Mojsov and Pahr are also to discuss bilateral political and economic questions.

Mojsov, Pahr Dinner Toasts

LD152051 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1908 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Brdo Kod Kranja (Slovenia), February 15 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Austria are not reconciled with the current global situation and actively support all initiatives for peace, cooperation and common progress, stated Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov on Tuesday.

In a toast at a dinner given here in honor of Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, Mojsov added that the recovery of political and economic relations in the world, genuine disarmament and the resolving of crises are objectives which motivate all the actions Yugoslavia and Austria are taking in international affairs.

Mojsov expressed confidence that the coming seventh nonaligned summit in New Delhi would strongly manifest the aspirations of the overwhelming majority of humanity for peace, justice and equitable cooperation.

Mojsov underscored the importance that the group of European nonaligned and neutral countries play at the Madrid meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference. He said he was confident that their draft final document would service as a sound basis for the adoption of the meeting's final act.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary assessed Yugoslav-Austrian cooperation in resolving international problems as fruitful, owing to the two countries' frank dialogue and good-neighborly cooperation in bilateral relations.

The promotion of the position and comprehensive development of the Slovene and Croatian minorities in Austria have great important in the development of good-neighborly relations and should by no means be neglected Mojsov said. He underlined that Yugoslavia sees in this and in continuing dialogue between the Austrian Government and representatives of the minorities a way for resolving the open questions related to the implementation of Article 7 of the Austrian state treaty.

"Yugoslavia and Austria are more than mere neighbors and have much more in common than peoples on either side of the frontier. They are like a community with common interests -- Yugoslavia as a nonaligned and Austria as a neutral country — and although nonalignment and neutrality are not the same thing Austria and Yugoslavia share in common their functionality", said Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr in his toast.

The Austrian minister underlined that Yugoslavia plays an exceptionally important role within the Movement of Nonalignment, adding that President Tito, as one of the movement's founders, gave a major contribution to it.

Austria hopes that the forthcoming summit of nonaligned countries in New Delhi will constitute another opportunity to confirm the authentic principles of nonalignment advocated by the movement's founders, Pahr said.

Today's talks have shown that Yugoslavia and Austria equally view the world situation and share the desire that relations between countries should be based on cooperation and coexistence he said.

The Austrian minister left this afternoon.

Meeting With Mojsov

LD151818 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1606 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Brdo Kod Kranja, February 15 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Austria are convinced that the participant countries of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), by taking into consideration the significance of continuous dialogue and comprehensive cooperation between European countries in ensuring peace and security in Europe and in the world, will crown their Madrid meeting with success.

This was stressed by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov and Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr during a brief informal working meeting at Brdo Kod Kranja, Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia, on Tuesday.

The two ministers conferred on bilateral cooperation in the current stage of the CSCE meeting, the nonaligned and neutral European countries' activities at the meeting and other international questions and the situation in the world. Their dialogue confirmed that the two neighboring countries -- nonaligned Yugoslavia and neutral Austria -- share common views on a series of issues.

Mojsov and Pahr expressed hope that the draft final document, submitted jointly by the European nonaligned and neutral countries, would serve as a sound foundation for the adoption of the final act of the Madrid meeting.

They also said they (?were) convinced that the seventh nonaligned summit would strongly express the aspirations of the overwhelming majority of mankind towards peace, justice and equitable cooperation among peoples and that nonaligned countries' demand for an urgent and substantive settlement of international political and economic problems would not fall on deaf ears.

Mojsov and Pahr underlined the significance of all peaceful initiative, especially those launched by the United Nations, nonaligned and neutral countries and upheld the efforts to bring about genuine universal disarmament.

They also assessed as positive the development of good-neighbourly relations between Yugoslavia and Austria and past results of their bilateral cooperation and reaffirmed the significance of implementing the provisions contained in Article Seven of the Austrian state treaty in order to improve the position and the overall development of the Slovene and Croatian national minorities in Austria.

Pahr Departure

LD152346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1618 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Brdo Kod Kranj, 15 Feb (TANJUG) -- After today's short visit to our country and working talks with Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Willibald Pahr, Austrian minister of foreign affairs, left Yugoslavia for Austria today. Talks between the foreign ministers of nonaligned Yugoslavia and neutral Austria, according to both sides hold identical views on a range of international issues. This working meeting, although short, will represent a further contribution to the consolidation of bilateral relations and cooperation on the international scene between Yugoslavia and Austria.

LCY PRESIDIUM SESSION DISCUSSES NATIONAL DEFENSE

LD152309 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1805 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade 15 Feb (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium held a session in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of Mitja Ribicic.

In the context of the assessment of the international situation in Europe and the world, the Presidium analyzed the state of defense preparations in society and the armed forces and the tasks of the League of Communists in their further advancement. The introductory report was submitted by Branko Mamula, member of the LCY Central Committee and federal secretary for national defense.

It was noted that major results are being achieved -- in keeping with the program of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, the SFRY Presidency, and the SFRY Assembly -- in preparing and training the working people, the young, and the general population, and all the structures of society and especially the armed forces, for defense. It was also noted that the country's defense capacity is constantly growing.

Considerable progress has also been made on the basis of the attitudes of the 12th LCY Congress in the process of the further socialization of all-people's defense and social self-protection as vital social functions, but it is essential to continue to make efforts to enable them to increasingly become the concern and activity of the broadest self-managing grassroots and of the sociopolitical communities and organizations in which the League of Communists has a particular role and responsibility.

It was concluded that Communists, acting in the vanguard of the organized socialist forces, must continue the settling of accounts and constant action aimed at the further building and strengthening of the awareness, responsibility, and defense morale of society as vital factors of the stability of the Yugoslav socialist community and its total defensive and protective capacity.

The Presidium considered topical ideological questions of the functioning of the social accountancy service in our system and its role in the realization of the policy of economic stabilization. The Presidium also considered the tasks of the League of Communists. Attention was drawn to the importance of consistent and efficient realization of the role of the social accountancy service in our system in keeping with the interests and needs of associated labor and other social subjects. In that sense emphasis was placed on the importance of the work done by the service in the suppression of illegal phenomena, financial laxity, and other phenomena contrary to the social character of property and to the policy of the League of Communists. In that connection it is necessary to continue to develop cooperation between the social accountancy service and other self-managing and social organs and to ensure that the work of the service is carried out completely publicly.

The need for a speedier self-managing transformation of the social accountancy service as a unified institution of associated labor and its self-managing associations was pointed out.

The Presidium concluded that these issues should be considered in the presidiums of the central and provincial committees of the League of Communists on the basis of a preliminary analysis of the realization of the constitutional function of the social accountancy service.

The Presidium considered proposals and suggestions made by LCY Central Committee members in connection with the proposed standing order of the Central Committee, the standing order of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and the orientation program of work of the LCY Central Committee.

GOVERNMENT NOTES NEED FOR ECONOMIC SELF-RELIANCE

LD152234 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1950 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, February 15 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government stressed on Tuesday that self-reliance is the only way to stabilise the economy. The most important task at the moment is to increase this year's exports by 20 per cent, it said.

Yugoslavia will be able to meet its external liabilities regularly and on time only if such an increase is achieved, the government stressed at today's session, held to discuss a report on the country's external liquidity.

It assessed that considerable results had been achieved in energy saving and in substituting domestic fuels for imported ones. Oil consumption was reduced from 45 per cent of total energy consumption in 1979 to 36 per cent in 1982 while that of coal rose from 26 per cent to 30 per cent over the period.

Approach to Economic Problems

LD151821 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Zagreb, February 15 (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia has no reason to cancel some errors nor to retreat before the forces which, in disguise of offering democratic solutions, threaten to put Yugoslav society back deep, Kiro Hadzivasilev, member of the LCY Central Committee, has said in an interview with DANAS, a Zagreb weekly newsmagazine.

The LCY is willing and determined to publicly discuss reasons for the economic difficulties with which Yugoslavia is faced today, he evaluated. "We are no slaves of dogmas," he said, adding that ideological innovations are needed for a further development of the revolutionary theory and practice. This, however, does not mean that any concessions will be made when it comes to the firm fundamental option that the workers should become full masters of their labour, Hadzivasilev elaborated.

Yugoslavia is going through a critical phase in the development of associated labour and socialist self-management, and there have been such phases before, Hadzivasilev said.

"While going along a pioneering path as a relatively small country at only a medium level of the development of its material productive forces and in view of all historical unfavors and burdens, small wonder that difficulties would appear," he considered.

In his opinion, the characteristic of today's moment in Yugoslavia is that things are discussed much and in differing ways. To be found through such a discussion are varying and even mutually excluding evaluations and options. A real confusion of irreconcilable replies is being offered. This is indicative of a society in full search, Hadzivasilev said.

TANJUG REPORTS ON FEC SESSION 14 FEBRUARY

LD160027 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 15 Feb (TANJUG) -- At yesterday's session, with Milka Planinc in the chair, the Federal Executive Council among other things examined a report on the country's foreign liquidity in 1983. Firm and decisive conviction was again voiced that reliance on one's own resources was the only way to overcome present difficulties. In this connection it was stated that an increase in exports represented society's most important task. This meant enabling Yugoslav economy on a long-term basis to take part in the international division of labor more speedily and on a larger scale. For this reason it was stated that it was vitally important to implement the policy of economic stabilization, and increase exports this and next year at a rate of 20 percent.

Discussing a report on [word indistinct] measures, activities, and results in the implementation of a program of long-term (?measures for) rationalization, substitution and economizing in the sphere of energy, the Federal Executive Council noted that significant results had been achieved in saving energy and rationalizing its production. There had been a significant change of structure in the consumption of primary energy. Thus the use of oil in the consumption of energy was reduced from 45 percent in 1979 to 36 percent in 1982. At the same time coal's share went up from 26 to 30 percent.

Acting on the basis of an earlier decision that it would assess the effects of measures passed last October, the Federal Executive Council examined the implementation of the provision on requiring a deposit against the amount of dinars which citizens were entitled to take abroad and stated that this measure had yielded positive results. As the conditions and causes which led to the introduction of this provisions had not been eliminated, the Federal Executive Council decided -- bearing in mind the view of the Yugoslav constitutional court that the duration of the provision should be limited -- that the said provision should be in force until the end of 1983 at the latest. At the same time the council adopted certain changes according to which Yugoslav citizens in small-scale border traffic can cross the border 12 rather than 5 times in the course of a calendar year without paying the deposit. Yugoslav citizens travelling abroad to visit close relatives permanently residing abroad, as in the case of mixed marriages, are excluded from paying the deposit. In the future Yugoslav citizens taking part in people's meetings in border areas will likewise be exempt from paying the deposit.

PLANINC ATTENDS KRAGUJEVAC SELF-MANAGERS MEETING

LD151242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Summary] Kragujevac, 15 Feb (TANJUG) -- The 15th Red Banner meeting of self-managers began in Kragujevac today. Before the working part of the meeting began the delegates stood in silence for 1 minute as a mark of tribute for Dr Vladimir Bakaric.

"After the proposal on the composition of the working presidium was adopted, Dragisa Krsmanovic, president of the Self-Managers Club in Kragujevac, greeted the guests and delegates of the meeting which included Milka Planinc, Marin Cetinic, Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, Milenko Bojanic, Nikola Ljubicic, Radisa Gacic, Zika Radojlovic, Radisav Jovanovic, Branislav Ikonic, and representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army, of sociopolitical organizations of the republic, of the district, and of the Kragujevan municipality."

The delegates then adopted the standing orders for the proceedings of the Red Banner meeting. After the proposal for the 15th Red Banner meeting of self-managers' working bodies and commission was adopted, the delegates and guests were greeted by Marin Cetinic, president of the Federal Conference. The main report on the implementation of individual and collective responsibility in the struggle for socialist self-management transformation was submitted by Bosko Krunic.

At the end of the first plenary session Milutin Milojevic, president of the Kragujevac Municipal Assembly, presented the Red Banner of Self-Management Charter, the biggest tribute the Kragujevac meeting can confer, to a representative of the Ljubljana clinical center. Milojevic stressed that the clinical center in Ljubljana, with its pioneering work in medical science, has gained a great reputation in our country and made a notable contribution to the positive influence of our science abroad.

The delegates of the 15th meeting of self-managers will continue their work this afternoon in two commissions. In the first commission the delegates will discuss the consolidation of economic and self-management responsibility as an essential factor of economic stabilization; in the second they will discuss the development, problems and application of the various forms of responsibility in our political system.

VJESNIK REVIEWS ENVER HOXHA'S 'MADNESS' POLICY

AU151621 [Editorial Report] Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian in its issues for 6-13 February carries a series of eight installments by Milan Bekic under the general heading "'Titoites,' a New Pamphlet by Enver Hoxha." The installments are carried on page 10 with the exception of the first one on 6 February, which is carried on page 16, and the last one on 13 February, which is carried on page 14.

In the first 1,300-word installment entitled "Monstrous Intrigues," Milan Bekic reviews Hoxha's account, in his book "Titoites," of the "suicide" of Mehmet Shehu and says in this connection that "such a series of primitive intrigues and most monstrous fabrications is unknown in history." But, he says, "'There is a system to Hoxha's madness.' Isolated and alone in his own country and the world, he is attacking with mad fanaticism 'enemies' of all kinds, the imperialists, social hegemonists, and especially the Yugoslav 'revisionists' as the 'founders of the contemporary revisionism.' Aggressiveness, open territorial claims, the grossest interference in internal affairs and attacks on the sovereignty and the constitutional system of our country are the basic components of his 'Leninist-Stalinist philosophy' in the series of his attacks on Yugoslavia." All in all, Bekic concludes, Hoxha's tale about Mehmet Shehu shows that "Hoxha is a master of intrigue."

Further reviewing Hoxha's "Titoites," in his second 1,300-word installment entitled "Continuously Two-Faced," Bekic especially notes that Hoxha revealed all his greater Albanian ambitions in connection with the 1981 Kosovo events and subsequent developments in Kosovo. "It has been known for a long time what these ambitions and threats hide," Bekic said. "First of all, the 'ground is on fire under Hoxha's feet' in his own land because the Albanian people have had enough of his 'settlements with opponents,' his countless 'purges,' bunkers, and frightening people with invented 'agents and enemies' because of whom they live in total isolation from the rest of the world. However, they are nevertheless beginning to realize that they are vegetating in a poverty which cannot be compared with life in any other European country. They hear (even though only occasionally) about that also from their fellow nationals in Kosovo among whom only some have been deceived by Hoxha's thunderous propaganda."

Bekic devotes his third and fourth 1,300-word installments entitled "Suspect Friendship" and "The First Turn -- Against the SFRY" to the development of Yugoslav-Albanian relations from wartime to 1948 when Hoxha sided with the Cominform against Yugoslavia.

He compares Hoxha's praise for Tito, the Yugoslav Communist Party and Yugoslavia in general during the war and in the first postwar years with his post-1948 and current "monstrous fabrications" and accusations against Yugoslavia. He especially reminds him of the great economic assistance that "war-devastated Yugoslavia" extended to Albania in the immediate postwar years, and in this connection lists the factories built or equipped in Albania by Yugoslavia as well as other material supplies provided by Yugoslavia to rebuild and advance Albania's economy.

In the fifth and sixth 1,300-word installment entitled "'The Happiest' Period" and "The Second Turn -- Against the USSR," respectively, Bekic reviews the development of Albanian-Soviet relations in the period from 1948 to 1961 both in the light of factual historical events and Hoxha's subsequent books "Khrushchevites" and "Titoites". He notes Hoxha's description of his visit to Moscow and meeting with Stalin in 1947 and his meeting with Andrey Vishinskiy in Bucharest, and points out that "Hoxha's 'happiest period,' the period of campaigning against Tito and Yugoslavia, did not last as long and did not end as Hoxha had hoped." The failure of that campaign "opened the eyes of communists in the world" and "planted the seed of new relations in the international communist movement and of different mutual attitudes. And this is what angers (and worries) Hoxha the most," Bekic says. "The consequences of his policy and settling of accounts with his allies of yesterday are hitting him on the head and affect the people of his own country the most."

Reviewing further the history of Hoxha's policies, Bekic says in his seventh 1,250-word installment entitled "The Third Turn -- Against China" that the consequences of Albania's break, first with Yugoslavia and then with the USSR, created "a vacuum" in Albania's economy and were "most heavily felt and most dearly paid for by the Albanian people." He goes on then to describe the "'indestructible and eternal' friendship" between Albania and China which followed Albania's break with the USSR but which, after 17 years, also ended in yet "another enmity" in 1978 when, according to Hoxha, "Mao Zedong also began to veer toward the waters of revisionism."

In the eighth and last 1,250-word installment entitled "In 'War' With All," Bekic first recalls Hoxha's violent accusations against Mao Zedong and China after the break and especially recalls that, at the time of President Tito's visit to the PRC, ZERI I POPULLIT commented that first it was "'Khrushchev who fell on his knees before Tito' and now the Chinese leadership is doing the same thing." It is obvious, Bekic points out, that "socialism of the Stalinist type has been and continues to be Hoxha's ideal and life's credo. And being true to these principles, in recent years he has bashfully tried to find some economic partner among West European countries and has been periodically sending his people on visits to the FRG, Italy and some other countries." But he is "'resolute'" and wants nothing from the imperialists and revisionists and refuses to accept from the United States even the Albanian gold that is held here.

Following his break with China, "Hoxha found himself in new troubles both at home and in the world," says Bekic. "Using fantastic intrigues and fabrications, he has tried (and continues to try today) to explain to his own people and the world, which no longer listens to him, that he is the only 'Marxist-Leninist'" and "the greatest fighter against the imperialists, reactionaries, and revisionists."

It is difficult to foresee whether "'the Little Stalin,' as Hoxha has been called in the world for a long time now, will draw any lessons from the past or will remain consistent in his mad stubbornness to the end of his life. This stubborness is most strongly felt and most dearly paid for by the neighborly and friendly Albanian people," Bekic concludes in his installments.

POLITIKA RESPONDS TO ZERI I POPULLIT ARTICLE

AU151620 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Feb 83 p 2

[Bosko Jaksic commentary: "Accusations and Silence"]

[Text] The official Albanian daily, ZERI I POPULLIT, recently sounded off in a lengthy editorial which, under the title "Fresh Testimony of the Anti-Albanian Policy of the Yugoslav Leadership," commented on the SFRY note sent to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

It contains a well-known vocabulary, old ideas, new accusations, worn-out "arguments"; a panegyric to Enver Hoxha's speech of 10 November 1982 and his controversial book, "The Titoites."

However, it contains some things which were not discussed in the Yugoslav note while, at the same time, some things to which the official SFRY demarche paid considerable attention are missing.

ZERI I POPULLIT pays considerable attention to cultural cooperation, but it "forgets" to refer to that part of the note which speaks about the Yugoslav vision of the future development of relations with Albania, about the preconditions for the successful development of these relations in all fields, about the principles without whose mutual implementation there can be no cooperation, and about the clearly defined SFRY positions which have been known for decades (known to those who want to read them).

An entire portion of the demarche has thus been ignored in the "commentary," and "ommissions" of this kind are far from being accidental. It is clear that the inciting tone of ZERI I POPULLIT leaves no room for its authors to introduce in the debate any parameters that would rest, for instance, on principles of good neighborliness or noninterference. In the glitter of E. Hoxha's speech and of "The Titoites," Tirana is losing any realistic vision of good-neighborly relations which Yugoslavia, consistent to its principles, is always prepared to build.

ZERI I POPULLIT now accused Yugoslavia of cutting off cooperation between the two countries in the field of culture.

Viewed from another angle, there is some truth in this. Learning from the discoveries following the demonstrations in Kosovo in 1981, Yugoslavia has comprehended the extent to which Albania has used the channels of culture, science, information or sports to export nationalism and irredentism.

Many of the existing agreements, contracts or protocols have now been shown, under lawyers' magnifying glass, to have been "business arrangements" between certain institutions of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and institutions in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The principle of reciprocity has often been forgotten (at our expense), and so has the fact that the one to conclude interstate agreements on our side must be the SFRY.

Of course, there can be no such "cooperation" any more. Losing powerful weapons which were at its disposal until the other day, Tirana is also losing its nerve, and the accusations stem from this. It also gives rise to sophistries by ZERI I POPULLIT and others, whose aim it is to cover up the exports of nationalist ideology, aggressive irredentism, interference in our affairs, territorial pretension, intelligence war....

After all, a new draft of an agreement in the sphere of culture between the two countries was sent to Tirana in July last year. Like any other agreement, it is to be negotiated between the partners proceeding from the principles of mutual interests and benefits and mutual respect....

However, no official reply has arrived from Tirana. It is obvious that the new basis of the agreement does not suit the Albanian partner, since it does not allow him to spread himself even more in actual practice to inflame the irredentists. This is but another proof of how much Tirana cares for "cultural cooperation" as a conduct for the penetration of nationalist ideology. Hence the accusations against Yugoslavia in ZERI I POPULLIT. Hence official silence when true cooperation in the field of culture is at stake, cooperation which Yugoslavia now advocates in the new draft agreement which, undoubtedly, puts a stop to the previous one-way flow colored by Albanian aggressiveness, but opens the way for much fuller, mutually beneficial, and more equitable cooperation.

FIGURES FOR 1983 TRADE WITH ALBANIA CITED

LD151809 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 15 (TANJUG) -- Under the trade protocol between the two countries, Yugoslav-Albanian trade is to reach 126 million dollars this year, with 63 million each way. The major Yugoslav exports will be machinery and equipment, steel products, various chemicals and polyester fibre. Yugoslavia will import mainly electric energy and chrome iron ore. The value of Yugoslav-Albanian trade for this year, according to not yet definite figures, is estimated at about 20 million dollars less than last year.

COURT SENTENCES 23 MEMBERS OF KOSOVO GROUP

LD152358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1431 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Pristina 15 Feb (TANJUG) -- The council of five judges of the district court in Pristina, presided over by Judge Mentor Coku, pronounced sentences today on 23 members of the enemy underground organization known as the Communist Marxist-Leninist Party of Albanians in Yugoslavia.

It was undeniably proved at the trial that as far back as 1977 the accused founded an underground enemy organization under high-sounding and camouflagued name of the Communist Marxist-Leninist Party of Albanians in Yugoslavia (KMPLAJ), whose aim was to destroy the constitutionally established social order in our country and all the achievements of our revolution.

At the time of founding their "party," the members adopted a "platform," "program" and forms of activity aimed at uniting all the areas of Yugoslavia in which members of the Albanian nationality lived -- in other words, aimed at separating parts of the Socialist Republics of Serbia, Macedonia and Montenegro and creating, as they called it, the Socialist Republic of Albanians in Yugoslavia. In pursuit of this aim, they were very active in terms of practical work: Apart from printing and distributing the enemy organization's material, they worked to establish grass-roots support by means of the system of "1,001 contacts," published their "newspapers" and "theoretical" treaties, and sent ultimatium-sounding letters to the leaders of the province. It goes without saying that the members of this organization were also very active during the enemy demonstrations in March and April 1981, especially by insisting on the spreading and shouting of the slogan "Kosovo: a republic". They were also involved in the attempt to "revive" the demonstrations a year later.

KOSOVO NATIONAL DEFENSE OFFICIALS MEET 14 FEB

LD141533 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Excerpt] Prizen, 14 Feb (TANJUG) -- A consultative meeting of representatives of municipal national defense secretariats was held in Prizen today on the organization of the communications system and of the system of reconnaissance and intelligence in sociopolitical communities. The meeting was organized by the Kosovo Provincial Secretariat for National Defense.

In his introductory speech, Remzi Koljgeci, provincial secretary of national defense, spoke of the activity so far by all subjects in the development of the system of communications and of leadership, of communications between local communities and sociopolitical communities, and also about the results achieved in the process of training communications units and reconnaissance and intelligence system personnel.

At the consultative meeting, experiences were exchanged and then topical problems and directions of cooperation discussed in order to achieve the most rational and high quality work concerning the tasks of the unified development and training of all subjects in this sphere.

CROATIAN LC DISCUSSES SOCIAL, ECONOMIC CONCERNS

Central Committee Meeting 11 Feb

LD112132 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1257 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 11 Feb (TANJUG) -- Over the past 20 years the development of social activities in Croatia was vigorous but extensive. The long-term goals of economic stabilization make it even more necessary to achieve harmony and equilibrium as early as possible between the extent, structure, spatial distribution, and organizational adaptation of social activities in their further development on a self-management basis.

In her introductory report at today's session of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee on topical ideopolitical questions of the transformation of social activities on the basis of self-management and the tasks of the League of Communists, Dr Mirjana Pocek-Matik stressed that the basic task of the League of Communists was to accept with resolve the responsible leading duty of completing the process of self-management transformation of social activities.

In her assessment of the state of social activities, Dr Mirjana Pocek-Matic went on to note that the adaptation of the development of these activities to the possibilities provided by material production as one of the goals of economic stabilization was reflected in restrictive measures or, in other words, in the constant reduction of these activities' share of the social product. This has caused complex economic and social consequences in social activities, and the permanent retention of such a state of affairs, Dr Mirjana Pocek-Matic stressed, is objectively becoming a source of discouragement and dissatisfaction among workers in social activities, and consequently direct material interventions will become necessary.

After stating that the organized presence and activity of the League of Communists in social activities are insufficient and weak, Dr Mirjana Pocek-Matic stressed that the League of Communists has to become involved in the effort to encourage scientific and social initiative and critical evaluation of the criteria used for the social assessment of the value of the work done in social activities. The League of Communists was responsible for the struggle for the suppression of any possible mystification [mistifikacija] of income and income-based relations in the development of the free exchange of labor.

Concluding the report, Dr Mirjana Pocek-Matic said that the demands before the Communists are growing ceaselessly bigger and bigger, while activity is on the decline. In the development of social relations in social activities, new qualitative steps forward have to be taken. This is the only way to the real ideological differentiation and the way to count the forces which really belong to the League of Communists, Dr Mirjana Pocek-Matic said at the end.

During the discussion Stipe Suvar expressed the view that so far relatively little has been achieved in the implementation of the principles of free exchange of work, or rather that there was support in principle but that material production still regards this as a burden too big for its capabilities. Although there are self-managing agreements, they are basically still a kind of derivative from taxation, and instead of income-linking a kind of "begging" has developed between the material production and social activities, Suvar said.

Suvar agreed with the assessment in the introductory report that, owing to a fall in the allocation of resources for social activities, there can be social and political consequences, especially since we do not register a growth of material production. We thus face a situation in which there is a clash: demands for a sharp restrictive policy toward social activities, and demands for more resources. In Suvar's view the League of Communists must make up its mind about it. At the moment, the League of Communists is doing nothing to solve this situation. Concluding his speech, Suvar said that "we will long remain on this relatively blind track" as regards the basic idea about the exchange of work unless material production develops and creates higher income, unless it develops planning which incorporates cultural, scientific, health, and all other needs. In this respect the Central Committee should formulate action tasks of practical policy because unless this is done this plenum is unnecessary, Suvar said. He thus proposed to make the proposed conclusions more specific in this sense.

In concluding the discussion on this point of the agenda, Jure Bilic accepted proposals to make the conclusions more specific and to stress the Communists' role in these activities. He observed that, apart from all problems, we did not grasp and affirm certain specific achievements in the process of long-term self-managing transformation as shown by the example of the health organization in Rjeka or education in the Split shipyards. These experiences should be more widely analyzed and applied in other environments, Bilic said. Generally speaking, it has been shown that the process of education which has grown from material production has given the best specific solutions.

Bilic especially referred to the need to carry out a thorough analysis of the self-managing interest communities, without any prior prejudices. The work of self-managing interest communities should be primarily assessed from the viewpoint of their efficacy and specific results over the past period. Insisting on the basic strategic orientation for self-managing transformation of social activities on the principle of exchange of work, Bilic stressed that the League of Communists must revive social action in this field.

In continuation the Central Committee members adopted the theses for the preparation of the first conference of the League of Communists of Croatia. It was agreed that the conference will be held in May and that the public debate on today's adopted theses will last until the end of April. The basic theme of this conference will be "The League of Communists Today" -- that is, its tasks in the current socioeconomic situation. As envisaged by the statute of the League of Communists of Croatia, the conference will be attended by the Central Committee members, members of the Statutory and Control Commissions of the League of Communists of Croatia and delegates especially elected for this gathering.

Central Committee Presidium 14 Feb

LD142249 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1753 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Summary] Zagreb, 14 Feb (TANJUG) -- Jure Bilic chaired a session of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium today.

The meeting discussed the problems of supplies for the population and for Organizations of Associated Labor and the tasks of Communists in this matter. It was noted in the discussion that all the facts which have an impact in this area have not fulfilled the two basic economic stabilization tasks in all the environments. The tasks are to increase exports to the convertible area and to bring about a radical change in reducing investments.

"According to first information, exports in January this year are unsatisfactory both in terms of their volume and their structure. If this trend continues, the economy of the Socialist Republic of Croatia will not fulfill its planned export commitments up to the end of the year. This is why the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium stressed the urgency of working out export programs, especially into the convertible area."

The associated economy must be the protagonist of this business, working through the Croatian Chamber of Commerce and in conjunction with the Croatian Executive Council and with the self-management interest community for economic relations with foreign countries.

11 PRESIDIUM MEMBERS' RESIGN FROM GLINA LC

LD101914 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1648 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Glina, 10 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Glina League of Communists Municipal Committee today accepted the resignation of 11 members from the League of Communists Municipal Committee Presidium of this commune.

The participants in the meeting noted that much has been done in this municipality to develop it further. However, for some time now there have been negative phenomena which have affected the entire situation in this place.

Thus, it was established that in the communal work organization Glikon there were cases of bribery, corruption, opportunism, poor performance, reluctance to offend anyone, siphoning off of social resorces, abuse of official positions and other deviations which were present not only in this but also in other environments.

Individual members of the Glina League of Communist Municipal Committee were also involved in these affairs. Collective resignation therefore was the best way out of the present grave situation. It also happened that the former director of the catering work organization Kasina was caught in an attempt to illegally transfer large sums of foreign currency and dinars abroad.

A special group will prepare an extraordinary electoral conference of the municipal organization of the League of Communists which will elect a new League of Communists Presidium and municipal committee.